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ABSTRACT

The United State Hispanic holdings, published after 1960, at the Library of Congress were surveyed, using (1) interviews with individuals from the Collection Development Department, General Reading Rooms Division, Subject Cataloging Division, Congressional Research Service, American Folklife Center, and Hispanic Division; (2) a SCORPIO search using the subject headings Hispanic Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, Spanish Americans, and Latin Americans in the United States; and (3) a comparison of the Library's holdings in the SCORPIO data base with eight selected bibliographies. Items published before 1965 and Spanish language items published before 1975 not found in the data base were manually searched in the card catalog. It was found that the Library's U.S. Hispanic collections were not representative of the diverse materials in this area. The areas in most need of development were serials, technical reports, creative works, works projecting a U.S. Hispanic perspective, works about the Chicano Movement, and works published by U.S. Hispanic publishers. It was recommended that U.S. Hispanics, as a primary collection, be established within the proposed American Division; and that specialists in U.S. Hispanics be hired, especially in the Hispanic Division and the American Folklife Center. A brief overview of the Hispanic Press in the United States and 75 suggested serial acquisitions are included. (NQA)

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U. S. HISPANIC MATERIALS AND THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 1960-1980

By

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December 10, 1980

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Library of Congress is a quasi-national library instituted to serve Congress which has developed into one of the leading libraries in the world. Its collections are as varied and detailed as the architecture that houses its resourses. Traditionally, it has focused on recognized national figures and events rather than on the underside of American history. This focus has overlooked the reality of minorities within our society. It has come to be generally asserted by scholars that the Library of Congress has failed to document the history and expression of Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans within this country. The Civil Rights Movement, the Third World students movement, and motion pictures, such as "Roots", have sensitized the climate among the ethnic groups in the U. S.. In line with these developments, the late sixties and seventies saw the emergence of specialized ethnic collections and information specialists concerned with Hispanics.

For the Library of Congress, ethnic materials collection became an official concern in 1972. Since that time, the library held two internal meetings for the purpose of discussing ethnic materials and developing a policy concerning these resources. Subsequently, the library's policies and activities were called into question by Senator Alan Cranston. At approximately the same time, a decision was made to hire a consultant to assess the collections at the Hispanic division and make

policy recommendations. The findings of this survey and recommendations form the nucleus of this report. In order to provide a context for the discussion of Hispanic American collections, a section on the nature of the Hispanic press has been included.

II. OBJECTIVE OF REPORT

The major objective of this report was to survey Mexican American and other U. S. Hispanic holdings, published after 1960, at the Library of Congress. Additionally, recommendations are made as to what the Library of Congress should do to improve its U. S. Hispanic collections.

III. METHODOLOGY

Hispanic materials have been largely published by small and alternative presses. Their content and viewpoint often reflects the social condition of the time. Additionally, the format generally is not in keeping with that of the established publishing industry.

Together, these features constitute a body of material that has seldom been collected by libraries. Despite this fact, several bibliographers have noted that the production of bibliographic works on Hispanic materials have at times almost equalled the production of the material they seek to document. However, many of these bibliographies add little to the bibliographic control of Hispanic materials. To date, scholars, librarians, and others are still at a loss when it comes to a comprehensive bibliography on the subject. This is confounded by the fact that bibliographic work on the U. S. Mexican greatly overshadows that done on other U. S. Hispanic groups. Perhaps

the best bibliographic tools on this subject are the unpublished guides of the Chicano and Puerto Rican libraries at the University of California, University of Texas, and the City University of New York.

Given this situation, and a time constraint of three weeks, the construction of a tool to evaluate the Hispanic holdings of the Library of Congress was a problematic undertaking which demanded an eclectic approach. A decision was made to (1) interview key people who either had responsibility or concract with the subject area; (2) conduct a broad SCORPIO search of LC's holdings in this area; and (3) compare the Library of Congress holdings with selected bibliographies.

These three steps evolved into the following activities: (1) Interviews or meetings were conducted with the individuals listed below. Where appropriate, their remarks are included in this report.

Collection Development Department

John Finzi, Director
Jean Metz, Selection Officer
Emma Montgomery, Principal Acquisitions Officer

General Reading Rooms Division

Marvin Kranz, Specialist in American History

Subject Cataloguing Division

Eugene Frosio, Principal Subject Cataloger

Congressional Research Service

John Anderson

American Folklife Center

Alan Jabbour, Director
Peter Bartis, Folklife Researcher

Hispanic Division

William Carter, Chief
John Hebert, Assistant Chief
Georgette Dorn, Head Reference
Everette Larson, Reference Librarian

(2) A SCORPIO search was conducted for the following five subject headings: Hispanic Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans in the United States, Spanish Americans in the United States, and Latin Americans in the United States. This search yielded 648 hits. A copy of this search has been given to Mr. Everette Larson as well as to myself.

(3) Finally, a comparison was made of the following bibliographies and L. C. holdings in the SCORPIO DATA base. A majority of the items which would not be in this data base were manually searched in the card catalog (those items published before 1965 and those Spanish language items published before 1975).

Serials

Chicano Studies: Serial Holdings at UCLA. Compiled by Michael H. Randell. Los Angeles: University of California Library, 1976.

Ethnic Serials at Selected University of California Libraries. Compiled by Ethnic Materials Librarians at Participating Libraries, edited by Constance Bullock. Los Angeles: American Studies Center, Asian American Studies Center, Center for Afro-American Studies, Chicano Studies Center, UCLA, 1977.

Mexican Americans

General

A Selected and Annotated Bibliography of Chicano Studies. Compiled by Charles Tatum. Manhattan: Society of Spanish and Spanish-American Studies, Department of Modern Languages, Kansas State University, 1976.

Social Sciences

Bibliografía Chicana: A Guide to Information Sources. Compiled by Arnulfo Trejo. Detroit: Gale Research, 1976. (Social Sciences section)

History

Selected Bibliography for Chicano Studies. Compiled by Juan Gómez-Quiñones and Alberto Camarillo. 3rd ed. Los Angeles: Chicano Studies Center Publications, 197-5. (history section)

Literature

Chicano Perspectives in Literature: A Critical and Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Francisco A. Lomelí and Donald W. Urioste. Albuquerque: Pajarito Publications, 1976.

Puerto Ricans

Puerto Ricans and other Minority Groups in the Continental United States: An Annotated Bibliography. Edited by Diane Herrera with a new forward and supplemental bibliography by Francesco Cordasco. Detroit: Blaine Ethnidge, 1979.

Cubans

Annotated Bibliography on Cubans in the United States, 1960-1976. Compiled by Esther B. González. The Author, 1977.

IV. THE HISPANIC PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Contemporary Spanish language press in the U. S. has existed for at least two centuries. Newspapers have been its mainstay. Perhaps better than any other documents, they have voiced the views and oppression felt by the community they served. In 1959, La Prensa, founded in San Antonio, Texas, recorded the existence of 451 newspapers in the United States.

The importance of these documents is that, historically, Hispanic writers were shunted by established publishers. These newspapers have been of varying quality. The majority have been

published on poor quality paper and have been short-lived. Many never made it to the pages of newspaper directories. In a recent essay which this writer presented to the Society for the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), I noted that if libraries are sincere in documenting the Hispanic experience, they must build their collection policies on the nature and flow of Hispanic materials. An important part of this policy formation is the importance that should be given to serial and newspaper publications.

V. SURVEY OF COLLECTIONS

Serials and Periodicals

The search of serials and newspapers revealed the following issues:

Oganizational

* There is no central file for newspapers and periodicals.
* Newspapers may be filed with periodicals in the Serial Record file. This appears to be the case with alternative and irregular publications.
* It was necessary to check the following files/publications:
  - Newspapers Currently Received in the Library of Congress. Compiled by the Serials Division. Washington: Library of Congress, 1978.
  - Serials Record File
  - Three by Five File
  - Newspapers on Microfilm Catalog

Substantive

* Of approximately 300 serial titles checked, less than 50 percent were held by L. C. Approximately 25 percent of those held were kept on a regular basis.
* The Library of Congress does not have a representative selection of U. S. Hispanic serials.
* Most titles which the library has received which are by, for or about Hispanic have been placed on discard status. This means that only a sample copy has been kept. In some cases, no sample copy appears to have been saved. The other titles held are in the review before binding status which is just a step above discard.

Speculations

* The Copyright Office may not be receiving materials from copyrighted serials.
* Many times, Hispanic serials are not copyrighted. Hispanic publishers may be unaware of the requirement to give the copyright office copies of their publications.
* The Selection officer may not be selecting material for the Library's collections.
* Newspapers seem to be put in Discard Status without the consultation of a specialist.

U. S. Mexicans

General

During the 1960s and 1970s, the market was flooded with general works (primarily anthologies) concerning Chicanos. The

Library of Congress appears to have the majority of these works. It does not appear to have works published by small presses such as Eliu Carranza's Pensamientos On Los Chicanos (Berkeley: California Book Co., 1971).

Social Science

Social science literature concerning Chicanos has appeared principally in Chicano periodicals although increasingly established periodicals have been publishing this literature. Another major category of materials relevant to Chicanos are government documents. Beginning in the late 1960s, various institutes (most often affiliated with higher education), began to produce research reports on U. S. Mexicans. The Nixon era brought with it the new institution of Community Development Corporations (CDC). In order to become a CDC, a group was required to prepare an impact report and economic development plan for their impact area. Many such reports focused on areas of high Hispanic concentration. In many cases, these are the only writings which document Chicanos in a given area. The material conditons of this period created the climate for increased production of Chicano related disserations and theses. Finally, although small in number, books which document the socio-political and economic condition of Chicanos are available.

The Library of Congress has the major works published by mainstream presses. However, works published in alternative presses are missing. For example, Alberto Delgado's The Chicano Movement: Some Not Too Objective Observations. (Denver: Totieum Publications, 1971); and Reynaldo Macias's A Study of

Unincorporated East Los Angeles. (Los Angeles: Aztlán Publications, 1973). Also missing are important Chicano serials which have already been mentioned within this report. Additionally, the Library of Congress usually does not collect doctoral dissertations. Institute reports are minimally represented in LC's collections, and only a scattering of government reports on Chicanos are held at LC. Most unfortunate is the complete absence of CDC reports, especially from the East Los Angeles Community Union, and the Spanish Speaking Unity Council, Oakland. These would be of immense use to the Congressional Research Center.

History

Chicano history writings in the last two decades have been principally published in Aztlán, in Journal of Mexican American History (JMAH), and other established history journals. The Library of Congress has both Aztlán and JMAH, and presumably journals such as the Western Historical Quarterly and the Pacific Historical Review. LC has the majority of Chicano history books. It does not have those that are published by small publishers or that are self-published. Diego Vigil's Early Chicano Guerilla Fighters (Upland, Ca., 1975), is an example.

Literature

Contrary to popular belief, Chicano literature has a long history tied to both Mexican and American literature. The proliferation of Chicano literature in the 1960s has been referred to as a Chicano renaissance. Juan Rodríguez, more appropriately, labels this period "el florecimiento de la literatura

Chicana." Joseph Sommers has noted "... a proliferation of literary anthologies ... several valiant Chicano journals have carved out identities and established their presence on the literary scene ... important novelists, poets, and playwrights now see their work in print ... several doctoral dissertations and annotated bibliographies have been produced while others are now in progress." (The Critical Premise to the Product, The New Scholar, 1977). Chicano literature constitutes a very important aspect of Chicano writings. As with periodical literature, it shares the characteristic of being most often omitted from libraries.

The Library of Congress is missing one of the two most important bibliographic works for Chicano literacure (Francisco Lomeli and Donaldo Urioste's Chicano Perspectives in Chicano Literature: A critical and annotated bibliography (Albuquerque: Pajarito Publications, 1975). Regarding anthologies, LC has most of the Chicano literary anthologies. Alurista and George Gonzales' Ombligo de Aztlán (San Diego: Centro de Estudios Chicanos, San Diego State University, 1971); Anselmo Arellano's Los pobladores nuevo-mexicanos y su poesía 1889-1950 (Albuequerque: Pajarito Publications, 1976); and U. C. Irvine's published Chicano Literary Prizes 1974-1980 are missing from LC's collections. Although a scarcity of published volumes on Chicano literary criticism exists, missing was Philip Ortego and and David Conde's The Chicano Literary World - 1974. Proceedings of the National Symposium on Chicano Literature and Critical Analysis (available from ERIC ED 101-924), and Jesus Maldonado's Poesía Chicana: Alurista, el mero Chingón (Seattle:

Centro de Estudios Chicanos, University of Washington, 1971). In theater, Luis Valdez's classic work, Actos: El Teatro Campesino (Fresno: Cucaracha Press, 1971) is not in the collection. While the novel is better represented at the LC, the following important works do not appear in LC's collections: Ron Arias, The Road to Tamazunchale. (Reno: West Coast Poetry Review, 1975); Miguel Méndez, Peregrinos de Aztlán (Tucson: Editorial Peregrinos, 1974); Orlando Romero, Nambe-Year One (Berkeley: Tonatuih International, 1976). Least represented is the wide collection of separately published poetry books. LC has either only one or none of the works of the following Chicano poets: Alurista, Abelardo Delgado, and José Montoya. Finally, the following short short story books are not in the holdings: José Acosta Torres, Cachito Mío (Berkeley: Quinto Sol, 1973); Rolando Hinojosa Smith, Estampas del Valle y Otras Obras (Berkeley: Quinto Sol Publications, 1973); and Estela Portillo Trambley, Rain of Scorpians and Other Writings (Berkeley: Tonatiuh, 1975).

In summary, Chicano literature is not substantially represented in the collections of the Library of Congress.

Education

A general search of this area revealed that LC had the majority of books on this topic. Time did not permit a more intensive search. LC has the ERIC microfiche collection, which has one of the comprehensive collections on U. S. Mexican Education.

VI. SURVEY OF RELEVANT DEPARTMENTS

Collection Development Office

The background and activities of the Collection Development Office, as they relate to U. S. Hispanics, is presented below.

Background

In 1972, the Library of Congress instituted a policy of preserving two domestic newspapers from each ethnic group. Five years later, concerned "that the collections contain representative materials from all the country's important minorities, "the Library of Congress "... constituted a working committee specifically to address the problems encountered in the acquisition of such material." (Letter from William Carter, Chief of Hispanic Division, to Senator Cranston, May 22, 1980). This concern was manifested by the placement of a notice in LC's Information Bulletin and through the dissemination of a press release to the library's mailing list in which information and sample copies of ethnic publications were requested. This press release was not sent to ethnic organizations or publishers because it was feared that this would produce an unmanageable flood of materials. As a result, less than two dozen items were received which could be linked specifically to the request. In 1977, the working committee met again to discuss ethnic publications. The beginning of an acquisition policy was drafted, which recommended that LC collect:

1. Works of scholarship.
2. National ethnic newspapers and weeklies, but not a comprehensive collection.

3. A sampling of local publications.
4. Materials having more than local relevance.
5. Sample copies of serials not collected.
6. Materials that would reflect the cultural, social, and economic structures of the groups and their activity, as well as problems of assimilation in the United States.

It was also recommended that LC not duplicate the efforts of other institutions such as UCLA, which have active, aggressive programs in the area of Chicano materials. "It was agreed that each ethnic group should be considered separately, based on such factors as recency of immigration, size of group, and principal centers of population, etc." For the purposes of their meeting ethnic groups included Native Americans and Spanish Speaking residents of the Southwest who did not view themselves as immigrants; it excluded Afro Americans since it was already understood that LC should collect extensively in the field of Afro American Studies. Finally, at this meeting, it was agreed that in order to develop a comprehensive and responsive policy, more information was needed. (Internal memorandum: January 31, 1980). This led to a new letter to be sent to all possible sources requesting information and samples. In April of the same year, Roberto Haro criticized the Library of Congress in El Libro Abierto, "for its failure to develop a library section and hire Hispanic information specialists to gather and organize pertinent information about the Hispanic experience in the United States." Dr. Haro also took this grievance to Senator

Cranston who transmitted it to Dr. William Carter. In response to Dr. Haro's criticism, Dr. Carter affirmed that (1) LC does have a rich collection of U. S. Hispanic materials; (2) develops this collection, provides reference services on Hispanic Americans, and participates in programs relevant to Hispanics and the Hispanic experience in this country; and (3) consults with professional librarians and scholars regarding U. S. Hispanic materials. He noted, however, that LC was concerned with "the difficulty in locating some of the more obscure materials." It was shortly after this that I was invited to prepare this survey.

Collection Development Activities

The activities of the selection officer are central to the success of U. S. Hispanic materials collection. As has been suggested throughout this report, the copyright law is of great importance when discussing Hispanic material. This law mandates that each copyrighted item produced in the United States be sent to the Copyright Office, which is part of the Library of Congress. This office, however, does not have adequate personnel to enforce the law. Additionally, many individuals are unaware of many aspects of the law.

Once material is sent to the Copyright Office, it is reviewed by the selection officer from L. C. Materials which are selected are shipped to the Processing Department from the Copyright office. Each item is given a cataloging priority code by the selection officer. When an item is not selected, it is kept in the Copyright Depository.

There is a question, first, as to whether U. S. Hispanic

publishers are aware of the provision of the law which requires them to submit books to the Copyright Office. There is also a question as to whether the Selection Officer has been selecting U. S. Hispanic material. Ms. Metz, the selection officer, was under the impression that U. S. Hispanic material was generally in Spanish. She was not aware of any Hispanic material coming into the Copyright Office. She did, however, mention that materials such as workbooks, local materials, and pamphlets are not selected. Who the publishers are also seems to be an important factor. There is no question as to whether material from major publishers are selected.

One program which affects both the selection and cataloging of material is the Cataloguing in Publication Program (CIP). Through this program, publishers send in gallies of a work, it is partially cataloged, and is subsequently listed in many products of the Library of Congress. This material receives the highest priority during the cataloging process. Hispanic publishers are generally unaware of this program. Commenting on this program, Ms. Metz stated, "It was different before CIP came, we could go through pamphlets fast...now we have to open them up to look for LC card numbers."

In order to have a better understanding of this process, I visited the Copyright Office to view the selection process in action. Although there was an absence of Hispanic materials, the conference proceedings from a major conference center was rejected. This item was rejected primarily because of its length; a decision which both the Hispanic Division Chief and I questioned.

Although there is no evidence that the selection officer does not select Hispanic materials, there are several indications that this is the case. The general policy of selecting material based on their publisher and format works against the selection of U. S. Hispanic material. Additionally, many U. S. Hispanic publications may be considered local due to the publisher and the format, even though they may address national issues. Finally, and of major importance, is the fact that it is precisely these publications (those from small presses) which are missing from L. C.

General Reading Rooms Division

U. S. Hispanic materials are the responsibility of the Specialist in American History within the General Reading Rooms Division. LC's dependence on the copyright law for obtaining U. S. publications has been that this specialist deals almost exclusively with retrospective materials. Dr. Marvin Kranz, the Specialist in American History did not recall ordering U. S. Hispanic materials.

Although Dr. Kranz feels that the recent push for bilingual education can have a negative impact on the U. S., he sees the increased awareness in ethnicity as healthy. For this reason, he stated he would like to see active acquisition of U. S. Hispanic materials. Dr. Kranz is of the opinion that this is the responsibility of American Studies, but the unlikely development of the proposed American Division, along with the present austere times, makes it unlikely that the U. S. Hispanic materials will be developed under the general framework of

American Studies. He pointed out, however, that the Hispanic Division has become interested and active in this area.

The Hispanic Division

In 1939, the Hispanic Foundation was established as a center "for the pursuit of studies in Spanish, Portuguese, and Hispanic American Culture" (Report from the Librarian of Congress, 1941, p. 61). The first goal of the center was "to build up a comprehensive collection of materials on all aspects of Hispanic culture ...." (Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1941, p. 69). The Huntington Foundation, which was the principal donor for the collection, further specified the scope of the collection" ... the books purchased shall relate to Spanish, Portuguese, and South American arts, crafts, literature, and history only" (Report of the Librarian of Contress, 1941, p. 69). The geographical limits of this policy is clarified in the 1942 Report of Librarian of Congress. "The Hispanic Foundation has continued its aggressive policy of securing material from Latin America, Spain, and Portugal ..." (Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1943, p. 128). In 1972, the name and scope of the Hispanic Foundation was changed. The new Latin American, Porguguese, and Spanish Division (LAPS) was to be "responsible for the subject coverage of the cultural, political, social, and economic life, past and present, of the Iberian peninsula, all of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States, regardless of language and cultural history, and the Spanish and Portuguese cultures anywhere in the world." (Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1973, p. 39). Roberto Cabello, then President of Reforma, National Association of

Spanish Speaking Librarians, visited LAPS in 1975. Mary Ellis Kahler made it clear to Mr. Cabello at that time that U. S. Hispanic materials were not within the scope of LAPS. Recently, the Hispanic Division, formally LAPS, has refined its scope as "a center for the pursuit of studies in culture and societies of Latin America, the Iberian Peninsula, and those areas where Spanish and Portuguese influence has been significant, particularly the Philippines, and among the various ethnic groups living in the U. S. (brochure, Hispanic Division, 1980).

Planned, housed, and located within the Hispanic Division, the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape has recorded over 250 Hispanic writers principally from Spain, Mexico, and Latin America. These are described in The Archive of Hispanic Literature On Tape: A Descriptive Guide which was published by the Library in 1974. The absence of U. S. Hispanics within this guide documents the lack of these materials within the Archive. Recently, the Archive initiated a movement for including U. S. Hispanics. This has been done principally through the work of Georgette Dorn with the assistance of Dr. Juan Bruce Novoa, a leading critic in Chicano literature. The library would do well to acquire the videotapes of the Chicano writers produced by the Chicano Studies Center at the University of California at Santa Barbara; the Chicano literature tapes produced by the Center for Cassette Studies, and the cassette recording of the Chicano Writers Workshop available at the Chicano Studies Library at the University of California, Berkeley. In addition, the Mexican American Library Project in the Benson Latin American Collection at the University of Texas at Austin should also

be contacted for possible recordings of Chicano writers.

Although the Hispanic Divisions' numerous publications are relevant to U. S. Hispanics, none of these focused specifically on this group. Recently, a decision was made by the Hispanic Division not to include U. S. Hispanics in the Latin American Handbook.

The Hispanic Acquisition Project, although of major interest and importance to U. S. Hispanics, does not deal directly with U. S. Hispanic materials. The exception would be if material on Chicanos was published in another country in Latin America (e.g., Mexico). Finally, the Hispanic Division has a handful of pamphlets on U. S. Hispanic experience. This needs a lot of development.

In summary, although the Hispanic Division was not historically interested in U. S. Hispanics, under William Carter, a new interest in this group is developing. This is represented by its interest in collection development in this area, the inclusion of U. S. Hispanics in the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape, and its participation in professional organization which focus on U. S. Hispanics.

Subject Cataloguing Division

Although the focus of this report is on collection development, subject access has affected the identification of material in the Library. During the survey of the collections, an effort was made to randomly select titles and take note of their subject access. There were numerous items that, although primarily about U. S. Hispanics were not identified as such.

Additionally, the subject headings used to describe this population are not accurate or clearly defined. One example is the distinction made between Mexicans in the United States and Mexican Americans. By and large, the literature on Chicanos discuss this group as one. The fact that a particular book focuses on immigration should be noted in another subject heading. There is a critical need for a formal evaluation of LC subject heading practices in this area.

Congressional Research Service (CRS)

Ironically, one of the most active staff in relations to U. S. Hispanic materials is a member of CRS. John Anderson has consulted with the librarians at the Chicano libraries at the University of California at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara for both reference assistance and collection development. Additionally, he has contacted Chicano student groups at UCLA for copies of La Gente newspapers. Mr. Anderson's awareness and activities are indications that Congress needs more information on this nations second largest minority. A primary area of interest to Mr. Anderson would be my suggested development of CDC materials.

American Folklife Center

The purpose of the American Folklife Center is to "preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, live presentations, exhibitions, publications, dissemination, training and other activities involving the many folk cultural traditions of the United States." (Activities and Projects, American Folklife Center, 1980).

The following projects carried out by the Center have included U. S. Hispanics within their scope. The Arizona Folklife Survey described libraries, universities, museums, cultural organizations and individuals with folk cultural materials in their possession. The project resulted in the publication of this survey. The Chicago Ethnic Arts Project surveys and assesses living ethnic arts and traditions in Chicago. Its findings are documented in "A Report on the Chicago Ethnic Arts Project." This project and report has a section on Latinos. "The Ethnic Broadcasting Project 1978-1979," a study sponsored by the Center, focused on Ethnic broadcasts, its findings are the subject of Ethnic Broadcasting in the United States.

Activities of the Center which have included Hispanics include exhibits, conferences, and recordings. Moreover, the Archive of the Folk Song has a fine collection of field recordings on Mexicans.

In summary, although the Center has included U. S. Hispanics within other projects, it should develop projects specifically on U. S. Hispanics. Additionally, it should attempt to better utilize the U. S. Hispanics scholars in the country. This would be facilitated by adding a Hispanic to their professional staff. Some resources which may assist them in these efforts are:

A Guide to Hispanic Bibliographic Service in the United States. Ann Arbor: National Chicano Research Network, 1980.

"Chicano Oral History: Status and Prospects," by Oscar Martínez, Aztlán, Vol. 9 (1978), pp. 119-131.

An Annotated Bibliography of Chicano Folklore in the Southwestern United States by Michael Heisley. Los Angeles: Center for the Study of Comparative Folklore and Mythology, University of California, 1977.

Chicano Scholars and Writers by Julio Martínez. Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1979.

VII. U. S. HISPANIC COLLECTIONS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

A Summary

The Library of Congress' U. S. Hispanic collections are not representative of the diverse materials in this area. The areas in most need of development are serials, technical reports, creative works, works which project a U. S. Hispanic perspective, works about the Chicano Movement, and works which are published by U. S. Hispanic publishers. The strong point of the Library's U. S. Hispanic collections are its representation of works published by more traditional publishers.

U. S. Hispanic acquisitions are the responsibility of several departments with no regular communication among them regarding this material. The result is that the material falls between the bureaucratic cracks at LC and seldom gets collected. The Selection Office generally selects material based on format and publisher. This works against the selection of U. S. Hispanic material. The Collection Development Office, while it is beginning to address U. S. Hispanic publications, needs to revise its present policies and play a more active role in the acquisition of this material. The Specialist in American History has not been involved in the acquisition of this material

and it seems unlikely that he will be in the near future. The Congressional Research Service has actively requested this material on a small scale. The American Folklife Center, while it has focused its efforts on various specific ethnic groups, has yet to develop a project specifically on U. S. Hispanics. The Subject Cataloguing Division's treatment of U. S. Hispanic material is extremely weak. The Hispanic Division has recently developed an interest in this area but lacks the technical expertise which would assure its success. In fact, while at LC, there was no professional that I came in contact with, which could be considered a specialist on U. S. Hispanics. Despite this rather bleak picture, I found many of the staff in the Collection Development Office, The Hispanic Division and CRC to be sincerely interested in changing this situation. As one individual noted, "The Library of Congress is like a big elephant, it is hard to get it moving, but once it starts moving, it moves slowly but surely." I trust this report presents the Library of Congress the information it needs to construct a policy which will insure a more representative collection on U. S. Hispanics.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establish a collection development policy which encourages the development of a research collection in the area of U. S. Hispanic materials.

2. Establish U. S. Hispanics, as a primary collection, within the proposed American Division.

3. Purchase materials noted as missing in this report.

4. Call a working meeting between members of the Library of Congress, selected state librarians, selected major university librarians, and the heads of U. S. Hispanic collections, to draft a national collection policy with regards to U.S. Hispanics.

5. Establish a U.`S. Hispanic Collections Project which would coordinate collection efforts with various departments at LC and publishers. It is further recommended that this project be housed in the Hispanic Division pending the development of the American Division.

6. Select a U. S. Hispanic researcher as one of the visiting scholars at the Library of Congress.

7. Hire specialists in U. S. Hispanics, especially in the Hispanic Division and the American Folklife Center.

8. Establish Contacts with U. S. Hispanic Library organizations such as Reforma, the National Association of Spanish Speaking Librarians.

9. Establish contacts with Hispanic bibliographic projects and libraries (see above entry for Guide to Hispanic Bibliographic Services in the United States).

10. Establish working relationship with the proposed Hispanic Information Management Consortium at UCLA.

11. Commission a study of subject access to U. S. Hispanic material in the Library of Congress.

12. Invite a U. S. Hispanic publisher to participate in CIP's Advisory Board.

13. Establish an active acquisition program which does not solely relies on the copyright material.

SUGGESTED SERIAL ACQUISITIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1. Alice Americano. Corpus Christi Ochoa Newspapers Co. 1976-

2. The American Farmworker: A Report to the Nation Washington D.C. National Association of Farmworker Organizations. 1976-

3. The Amoxcalli Newsletter: "Bibliotecarios al Servicio del Pueblo". El Paso: Reforma 1978-

4. ANPPM: Asociasion Nacional pro Personas Mayores. Los Angeles, CA The Association. 1976-

5. Bilingual Education Service Center. Newsletter. Arlington Heights: Bilingual Education Service Center. 1974-

*6. Bilingual Journal. Cambridge: National Assesment and Dissemination Center. 1979-

7. The Bilingual Review/ La Revista Bilingue. Jamaica: City University of New York. 1976-

8. El Bohemio Magazine: La Publicacion en Español de Mayor Circulacion en California. San Francisco, CA.; El Bohemio, Inc. 1973-

9. Boricua Assistance Center Newsletter. San Jose, CA: Boricua Assistance Center. 1977-

10. Bulletin of the Cross Cultural Southwest Ethnic Study Center, El Paso: Cross Cultural Ethnic Study Center, University of Texas, El Paso. 1972-1977.

11. Cambios/Phideo. New Haven. Cambios/Phideo. 1976-

12. Caminos, Bilingual Magazine for the Decade of the Chicano San Bernadino: Caminos Corporation. 1979-

13. Canto Libre: A Bilingual Quarterly of Latin American People's Art. New York: Center for Cuban Studies, Grupo and Tierra Colora. 1974-

14. Capirotada. El Paso, Texas: Chicano Studies Program, University of Texas at El Paso. 1977-

15. Carta Editorial. Los Angeles: Carta Editorial. 1969-1970.

16. Chicano Legislative Review. Denver: Chicano Legislative Review. 1977-

17. Chicano Times/ The Westsider. San Antonio, Texas: Chicano Times. 1970-

18. Chicanos: A Checklist of Current Materials. Santa Barbara, CA: 1972-

19. Citybender. San Diego, CA: Citybender Applied Arts. 1977-

20. Comite de Mexico y Aztlan News Monitoring Service. Oakland, CA: Comite de Mexico y Aztlan, Instituto de Investigaciones de Mexico y Aztlan. 1972-

21. Comadre. Santa Barbara,CA: Comadre. 1977-

22. La Confluencia. Santa Fe, N.M.: La Confluencia, Inc. 1976-

23. El Congreso: Legislative Reports and Action Alerts. Washington D.C.: El Congreso: National Congress of Hispanic Citizens. 1975-

24. The COSSMHO Reporter. Los Angeles, CA. The National Coalition of Spanish Speaking Mental Health Organizations. 1974-

25. Cuba Review. New York: Cuba Resource Center. 1972-

26. Cuban Studies/Estudios Cubanos. Pittsburg, Penn.: University of Pittsburg, University Center for International Studies, Center for Latin American Studies. 1970-

27. El Cuhamil: La Voz del Campesino. San Juan: Texas Farmworker Union. 1975-

28. Defensa: Boletin de la Liga Nacional Defensora del Idioma Español. Arlington, VA: La Liga Nacional Defensora del Idioma Español. 1976-

29. Encuentro Femenil. Los Angeles, CA: Encuentro Femenil. 1973-1974.

30. Entrelineas. Kansas City, Office of Community Services and Relations. Penn Valley Community College. 1971- (have only in sample file)

31. Escolios: Revista de Literatura. Los Angeles: Chicano Studies Dept., California State University. 1976-

32. The Farmworker Journal: A Publication of Farmworker Data Network. Wheat Ridge Co.: Farmworker Data Network. 1978-

33. La Fuerza. Austin: San Antonio Publishing Co. 1974-

34. El Gallo: La Voz de La Justicia. Denver, Co. 1974-

35. La Gente de Aztlan. Los Angeles, CA: ASUCLA Communications Board, UCLA. 1972-

36. Hembra. Hermanas en Movimiento Brotando Raices de Aztlan. Austin, Texas: Hermanas en Movimiento Brotando Raices de Aztlan. 1976.

37. Hispanic Business. A Monthly Publication on Business and Professional Life. Santa Barbara, CA. Hispanic Business Publications. 1978-

38. Hispanic Journal of Behavioral Sciences. Los Angeles, CA: Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center. 1979-

39. Hispanic Times. The Bilingual Magazine of Hispanic College Students and Professionals, Hispanic Times Enterprises. 1980-

40. El Hispano: Offical Spanish Language Newspaper of the State of New Mexico. Albequerque, N.M.: El Hispano, Inc. 1973- (sample file only)

41. Imagenes de la Chicana. Stanford Chicano Press at Stanford, Stanford University. 1974-1975.

42. Journal of Cooperative Cultures. Cypress, CA. National Bilingual Education Association. 1970-

43. El Libro Abierto: A Newsletter Devoted to Library and Information Services to Hispanic Americans. Berkeley. El Libro Abierto. 1979-

44. Low Rider. San Jose, CA: Low Rider Associates. 1977-

45. LULAC News. Phoenix: LULAC. 1929?-

46. Magazin. San Antonio, Texas: Magazin, Inc. 1971-1973.

47. Maize: Cuadernos de Arte: Literatura Xicana. San Diego, CA: Centro Cultural de la Raza Publications. 1977-

48. MALDEF Newsletter. San Francisco, CA. Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund. 1969-

49. MELUS. Los Angeles, CA: Society for the Study of the Multi-Ethnic Literature of the United States. 1974-

50. Mester. Los Angeles, CA: University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Spanish and Portugese. 1971-

51. Mexican American Library Project Information List. Austin, Texas: Mexican American Library Project, University of Texas. 1975-

52. El Mirlo. Chicano Studies Research Center Newsletter. Los Angeles, CA Chicano Studies Research Center Publications, UCLA. 1974-

53. N.A.B.E. Journal: National Association of Bilingual Education. New Holland: N.A.B.E. 1976-

*54. National Association of Interdisciplinary Studies for Native American, Black, Chicano, Puerto Rican, and Asian American Newsletter. La Crosse, Wisconsin. 1975-

55. La Opinion. Los Angeles, CA. La Opinion. 1927-

56. La Palabra. Revista de Literatura Chicana. Phoenix, AR: La Palabra. 1979-

57. Palante: Political Organ of the Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Organization. Bronx, New York: Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Association. 1971-

58. El Popo. Northridge, CA: MEChA-Mexican American Studies, Cal-State University. 1970-

59. La Prensa. San Antonio, Texas: La Prensa. 1915-1959. (available from Microfilm Center - Dallas, Texas)

60. Puerto Rico Libre! Bulletin of the Puerto Rican Solidarity Committee. New York, NY: Committee for Puerto Rican Decolinization. 1975-

61. R.A.C.H.E. Bulletin. Region One. Berkeley, CA: Raza Administrators and Counselors in Higher Education (R.A.C.H.E.). 1978-

62. RASSA Lobbyist. Washington D.C.: Raza Association of Spanish Surnamed Americans. 1973-1974.

63. La Red/The Net: Monthly Newsletter of the National Chicano Research Network. Ann Arbor, MI: National Chicano Research Network, Institute for Social Research Network, University of Michigan. 1977-

64. Research Bulletin: Hispanic Research Center. The Bronx, NY: Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University. 1978-

65. The Rican: A Journal of Contemporary Puerto Rican Thought. Chicago, ILL: The Rican Journal. 1971-?

66. Sin Fronteras: Vocero del Trabajador Mexicano. Los Angeles, CA: Coalicion Nacional pro Leyes y Practicas Vastas de Inmigracion. 1974-1976(?)

67. Southwest Journal: Southwest Voter Registration Registration Education Project. San Antonio, Texas: Southwest Voter Registration Education Project. 1972.

68. El Uvalde Times: El Unico Periodico Bilingue en el Wintergarden/The Only Bilingual Newspaper in the Wintergarden Area. Uvalde, Texas. 1977-

69. La Verdad. Crystal City, Texas: La Verdad. 1970-

70. La Voz del Pueblo. New York, NY. Voz del Pueblo. 1976-- (sample file only)

71. Voz Fronteriza. La Jolla, CA: Chicano Studies Dept., University of California. 1976-

72. Xalman. Santa Barbara, Xalman. 1975-?.

* The Library of Congress may have scattered issues of these titles.

TITLES ON MICROFILM**

1. The Chicano Studies Library Serial Collection. Palo Alto, Ca. Library Microfilms.

2. La Opinion. Wooster, Ohio. Bell and Howell, Microphoto Division.

3. La Prensa. Dallas, Texas. Dallas Microfilm Center.

** It is recommended that the Library of Congress microfilm U.S. Hispanic titles in their sample file.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

RECEIVED
FEB 6 1980
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
HISPANIC DIVISION

TO : FOR THE RECORD

DATE: January 31, 1980

FROM : Emma G. Montgomery
Principal Acquisitions Officer

SUBJECT: Acquisitions Policy for Ethnic Publications: meeting of Jan. 24, 1980

Those present: George Atiyeh, Afr/NE; Richard Howard, Asian; David Kraus, Ref; William Carter, Hisp; Alan Jabbour and Joseph Mickerson, AFC; John Finzi and Emma Montgomery, Col Dev.

The Library has two separate problems: (a) materials for and about ethnic groups in the United States, and (b) ethnic groups in foreign countries. This meeting was largely confined to (a), but see remarks about Canada below.

It was recalled that in June 1977, at the instigation of the Acquisitions Committee, a notice was put in the Information Bulletin requesting information about ethnic publications, and sample copies. It was also distributed to the Information Office's usual mailing list for press releases, but not to ethnic organizations or publishers. There was apprehension that this would produce an unmanageable flood of materials, but in fact less than two dozen items came in that were identified as being sent as a result of the request.

Dr. Jabbour stated that from the AFC's point of view LC should have:

1) Works of scholarship
2) A selection of national ethnic newspapers and weeklies, but not a comprehensive collection
3) A sampling of local publications. (Biggest problem is how to select these.)

Regarding item 2, Mr. Kraus said that as of 1972 (and he was not aware of changes) LC had a policy of keeping and preserving two domestic ethnic newspapers from each ethnic group, but he questioned whether this should be rigidly observed, pointing out that there are four important Hungarian titles.

Where other institutions have active, aggressive programs, there was a general feeling that LC should not duplicate their efforts. UCLA (for Chicano materials), the Immigration History Research Center in St. Paul, the Balch Institute in Philadelphia, and the University of Minnesota were mentioned as institutions actively collecting ethnic materials. The question was raised whether we should let the Canadian institutions take care of their own ethnic groups, many of which are also represented in neighboring U. S. states. It was suggested that we acquire the most important Canadian ethnic publications, but not film them if the National Library of Canada or other Canadian institutions do so.

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BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS THROUGH THE PAYROLL PLAN

There are a number of guides to ethnic collections, including Lee Ash's Special Collections, which can be used to identify the major library collections. Wynar's Guide to Ethnic Museums, Libraries, and Archives in the United States (1978) lists over 400 libraries of which possibly 150 have more than 2,500 books and periodicals in this area. There are also several guides to the ethnic press which list monographic and serial titles.

A sampling of 107 serials taken from the above sources were searched in the Serial Record, with the following results:

Category	Complete	Incomplete	Discard	Not found	Totals
Hispanic	4	8	5	16	33
Arabic (in English)	3	6	1	8	18
Japanese " "	1	1	0	4	6
Polish	7	9	3	25	44
General	2	1	0	3	6
Totals	17 (16%)	25 (24%)	9 (8%)	56 (52%)	107

It was agreed that each ethnic group should be considered separately, based on such factors as recency of major immigration, size of group and principal centers of population, etc. (For purposes of this meeting, "ethnic groups" include Native Americans and Spanish-speaking residents of the Southwest who do not consider themselves immigrants; but do not include Afro-Americans since it is already understood that LC should collect extensively in the field of Afro-American studies.)

Two tentative contributions to a policy statement were offered, in addition to Dr. Jabbour's statement on page 1:

A. LC should collect:
1) Materials having more than local relevance
2) A sampling of local materials
3) Sample copies of serials not selected.

B. LC should collect materials reflecting:
1) The cultural, social, and economic structure of the group, and its political activity
2) Problems of assimilation in the United States.

It was agreed that a new letter requesting information and samples should be sent to any possible sources, to obtain ample information for drafting an official acquisitions policy. The Collections Development Office will coordinate the preparation of the letter and the mailing list.

cc: George Atiyeh
Richard Howard
David Kraus
William Carter
Alan Jabbour
Joseph Hickerson

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20540

May 22, 1980

Dear Senator Cranston:

Thank you for transmitting to us the recent letter of inquiry from Dr. Robert Lare of Albany, California. That communication, together with the accompanying newsletter, indicates that at least some of the Hispanics of California are unaware that a rich collection of materials exists, with the Hispanic experience in the United States and been developed over many years by the Library of Congress. Our hope is that increasing numbers of Hispanics living in the United States will learn of and benefit from the use of these materials. They constitute a treasure for any scholar interested in this important American minority.

In a very real sense the interests of this minority are favored in the structure of the Library. The Hispanic Division, charged with maintaining excellence of coverage and services for all areas of the world that have been impacted by Spanish or Portuguese culture and language, is constantly concerned that important materials produced by or dealing with the Hispanic minorities be obtained by the Library. With regard to other important U.S. minorities, there is an analogous structure or concern for some but not for all. To address such problems there has been proposed the creation of an American Division. Until such time as that division has been established, the Library will continue to depend heavily on the copyright deposit law for acquiring all U.S. materials. Needless to say, if an item is fully copyrighted it will find its way to the copyright depository. One copy of most serious research materials in that deposit is sent for the permanent collections of the Library, the major exceptions being those items representing clinical medicine or technical agriculture. Collection in these two fields falls to the responsibility of the National Library of Medicine and the National Library of Agriculture.

Because of its real concern that the collections contain representative materials for all of this country's important minorities, the Library of Congress recently constituted a working committee specifically to address the problems encountered in the acquisition of such materials. This committee, working under the aegis of the Library's Collections Development Office, is particularly concerned that the bibliographic

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production of large minorities, such as the Hispanic, be adequately represented. The growing concern of the Library for such representation is evident in the staffing of both the Hispanic Division and the Hispanic Acquisitions Project, the formal acquisitions unit for Hispanic materials. Within the division two of the three section heads are Hispanic and the chief is married to a Hispanic. The head of the Hispanic Acquisitions Project is a Mexican-American as is also the highest ranked member of his five person staff. A third member of this small staff is Hispanic by birth and enculturation.

In addition to devoting its energies to the continued development of a comprehensive collection of materials on the entire Hispanic world, including Hispanic minorities in the U.S., the Hispanic Division regularly provides reference service to inquiries concerning materials on Hispanic Americans and participates in programs relevant to Hispanics and the Hispanic experience in the United States. For several years special efforts have been made to acquire Spanish and Portuguese language newspapers, journals, and information letters published within the United States. Examples are a microfilm copy of the Los Angeles Chicano and Mexican American newspaper, La Opinión, and ongoing receipts of El Tiempo, La Causa, Compás, Corajo, El Chicano, El Independiente de Texas, Mexican American, La Raza, Scasa Aztlán, Spark, El Chicano, Journal of Mexican American History, Agenda (National Council of La Raza), De Colores: Journal of Emerging Raza Philosophies, Grito del Sol, La Luz, Revista Chicano-Riqueña, and the Hispanic Journal of Contemporary Ethnic Thought. There are many, many more. The Library does not collect every newspaper, journal, and newsletter published by minorities such as the Hispanic, but it does make every effort to obtain comprehensive, representative items of research quality.

As part of the Hispanic Division's concern with materials on U.S. Hispanic minorities, the head of reference for the division traveled to California in the fall of 1977 to consult with professional librarians and scholars at San José State, Stanford University, and the University of California at Berkeley regarding such materials. In addition, over the past four years members of the Hispanic Division have been involved in local Hispanic television and/or radio productions concerning themes such as the Spanish involvement in the American Revolution, the history of Hispanics in the United States, and the seminal importance of the Spanish borderlands in U.S. development.

In addition to the obvious concern of the Hispanic Division in matters such as these, I should mention the fact that the Library has issued formal appeals that ethnic groups send their publications, that these appeals were recently repeated at a meeting of state librarians held at the Library of Congress, and that a new, published appeal is to be issued soon. I should also mention the fact that the Library's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped provides Spanish language talking books to blind and physically handicapped patrons throughout the country. The American Folklife Center of the Library has sponsored concerts featuring Chicano and Mexican American music, and

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has conducted field research projects throughout the country which have served to document folk culture through the recording of music, verbal expression, and the photographing of material artifacts. Through these projects the Hispanic presence in areas such as Chicago, Nevada, and Georgia has been recorded and preserved. The Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division has followed with interest the various Chicano film festivals, including the annual festival held in San Antonio. As with all programs of the Library of Congress, much more can be done provided additional resources and support are obtained.

We appreciate the concern expressed by Dr. Haro, a concern that we share. Our concern derives not from past lack of interest in the collection and dissemination of information on the Hispanic experience in the United States, but rather from the difficulty in locating some of the more obscure materials that document that experience and from the fact that, with limited staffing, we never accomplish all that we wish we could. As an individual who lived and worked with Puerto Ricans in Massachusetts for two years and New York for four years, and with Cubans in Florida for sixteen years, I am keenly aware of the potential and problems of Hispanic minorities in this country. I therefore applaud Dr. Haro's interest and call upon his support to aid the Hispanic Division and other programs of the Library of Congress to continue to secure noteworthy documents and other materials of research value for the Hispanic collections. His assistance and that of his colleagues will do much to ensure that records of Hispanic culture and of the Hispanic contribution to this great country be preserved for posterity.

Sincerely,

William E. Carter, chief

Honorable Alan Cranston
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

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December 10, 1980

Dr. William Carter
Chief, Hispanic Division
Library of Congress
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Carter:

Enclosed you will find my completed survey of U.S. Hispanics and the Library of Congress, 1960-1980.

As you are aware, at first I was reluctant to take on this important task. I had a general feeling that it would be a demanding and intense project. While it was even more demanding than I had anticipated, it greatly expanded my understanding of the Library of Congress. Additionally, I have come to a critical awareness of just how separated U.S. Hispanic librarians are from the Library of Congress and vica-versa. While I have been putting a closure on this project, I have come to feel, that it has been an honor to have contributed to the first steps, of what I hope, will be a new direction for U.S. Hispanics at the Library of Congress.

I once more, would like to congratulate you for your foresight in this vital and developing area. I, of course, remain enthusiastic about answering any questions and participating in any followup the Library of Congress deems appropriate.

Sincerely Yours,
Richard Chabrán

Richard Chabrán
Consultant